

AMERICAN FINANCES IN 1786

Until 1785 no national coinage was established, and none was issued until 1793. English, French, Spanish, and German coins, of various and uncertain value, passed from hand to hand. Beside the ninepence and fourpence-half-pennies, there were bits and half-bits, pistareens, pinyones, and fips. Of gold pieces there were the Johnnies, or Joes, the doubloons, the moidores, and pistols, with English and French guineas, carolinas, decats, and chequins. Of coppers there were English pence and half-pence and French sous; and pennies were issued at local mints in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The English shilling had everywhere degenerated in value, but differently in different localities; and among silver pieces the Spanish dollar, from Louisiana and Cuba, had begun to supersede it as a measure of value. In New England the shilling had sunk from nearly one-fourth to one-sixth of a dollar; in New York to one-eighth; in North Carolina to one-tenth. It was partly for this reason that in desiring a national coinage the more uniform dollar was adopted as the unit. At the same time the decimal system of division was adopted instead of the cumbersome English system, and the result was our present admirably simple currency, which we owe to Gouverneur Morris, aided as to some points by Thomas Jefferson. During the period of the confederation, the chaotic state of the currency was a serious obstacle to trade, and it afforded endless opportunities for fraud and extortion. Clipping and counterfeiting were carried to such lengths that every moderately cautious person, in taking payment in hard cash, felt it necessary to keep a small pair of scales beside him and carefully weigh each coin, after narrowly scrutinizing its stamp and deciphering its legend.

In view of all these complicated impediments to business on the morrow of a long and costly war, it was not strange that the whole country was in some measure pauperized. It is questionable if the war debt could have been paid even under a more efficient system of government. The cost of the war, estimated in cash, had been about \$170,000,000; and probably not more than \$30,000,000 of this ever got paid in any shape. The repudiation was wholesale because there was really no money to be had. The people were somewhat in the condition of Mr. Harold Skimpole. In many parts of the country, by the year 1786, the payment of taxes had come to be regarded as an amiable eccentricity. At one moment, early in 1782, there was not a single dollar in the treasury. That the government had in any way been able to finish the war, after the downfall of its paper money, was due to the gigantic efforts of one great man—Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania. This statesman was born in England, but he came to Philadelphia in his boyhood, and had amassed an enormous fortune, which he devoted without stint to the service of his adopted country. Though opposed to the Declaration of Independence as rash and premature, he had, nevertheless, signed his name to that document, and scarcely any one had contributed more to the success of the war. It was he who supplied the money which enabled Washington to complete the great campaign of Trenton and Princeton. In 1781 he was made superintendent of finance, and by dint of every imaginable device of hard-pressed ingenuity he contrived to support the brilliant work which began at the Cowpens and ended at Yorktown. He established the Bank of North America as an instrument by which government loans might be negotiated. Sometimes his methods were such as doctors call heroic, as when he made sudden drafts upon our ministers in Europe after the manner already described. In every dire emergency he was Washington's chief reliance, and in his devotion to the common weal he drew upon his private resources until he became poor; and in later years—for shame poor!—in an ungrateful nation almost devoid of one of its noblest and most disinterested champions to inaugurate in a debtor's prison. It was of him for the fortunes of the weak and disorderly confederation that in 1784, after three years of herculean struggle with impossibilities, this stout heart and sagacious head could no longer weather the storm. The task of creating wealth out of nothing had become too arduous and too thankless to be endured. Robert Morris resigned his place, and it was taken by a congressional committee of finance, under whose management the disorders only hurried to a crisis.

By 1786, under the universal depression and want of confidence, all trade had well-nigh stopped, and political quackery, with its cheap and dirty remedies, had full control of the field. In the very face of miseries, so plainly traceable to the decay of paper currency, it may seem strange that people should now have begun to clamor for a renewal of the experiment which had worked so much evil. Yet so it was. As starving men are said to dream of dainty banquets, so now a craze for fictitious wealth in the shape of paper money ran like an epidemic through the country. There was a Barmecide feast of economic vagaries; only now it was the several States that sought to apply the remedy, each in its own way. And when we have threaded the maze of this rash legislation, we shall the better understand that clause in our federal constitution which forbids the making of laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The events of 1786 impressed upon men's minds more forcibly than ever the wretched and disorderly condition of the country, and went far toward calling into existence the needful popular sentiment in favor of an overruling central government.—John Fiske, in *September Atlantic*.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mrs. J. E. Corley, who was so seriously ill that she could not turn in bed, or raise her head, everybody said she was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills by the time he had taken two boxes of pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at D. J. Humphreys.

President Cleveland is suffering from rheumatism.

THE OLD MAID OF TO-DAY.

Compared With The Venerable Sister of Former Years.

According to the ideas of things which prevailed not so very long ago, the woman who did not marry was a blighted being. It did not matter whether she remained single from choice or necessity; for, since it was considered a woman's only manifest and unalterable destiny to marry, she must, of course, be regarded as a failure in life if she did not do this. And though she may have refused forty offers of marriage, or have had the most imperative duties of any sort, or developed the most decided talent for some vocation in life other than marriage, yet neither one nor all of these would have been accepted as a valid reason why she should not follow what society had decided was the only proper course in life for her. Failing to become the mistress of her own home she was doomed to a life of dependence in that of some friend or relative, a useful creature who took care of children and did the family mending, but was regarded with either pity or contempt even by those who profited most directly from her labor.

From this condition of things there arose in literature and the minds of people in general the typical "old maid." She was always pictured as gaunt, angular, and forbidding in appearance; morose and ill-tempered in disposition, as became a blighted and disappointed being; hating youth and pleasure of all sorts, with a special grudge against love-making and lovers, since they reminded her of her own vanished youth and the opportunities which she had never had, or, having, had neglected. The part which she had played in the story was usually that of a but for the other to scratch jokes upon; or of a marplot and feminine villain whom all were glad to see discomfited in the end.

But we have changed all that in these later days. With the education of women and the broadening of their opportunities in every way, their destinies have broadened also. A woman is still, perhaps, expected first to marry, and it is best for her that she should, provided her marriage can be a happy and suitable one. But if from her own choice, or a necessity arising from a lack of appreciation on the part of the other and more stupid sex, she remains at the end of her days what some one calls an "unclaimed blessing," she is no longer considered, from this circumstance alone, a failure and an unhappy creature. She is no longer doomed to a life of dependence in the house of another, for a score of vocations are open to her, in any one of which she may win a livelihood or even a competence. Consequently she commands respect, and far from being a subject for contempt or pity, she is more likely the object of open or secret envy on the part of most of her married acquaintances.

And so it has come about that the typical old maid of former times has passed away, and in the literature of today we find a new type conforming to the new facts in the case, and quite different from the old. The modern old maid is not angular and forbidding in appearance, but plump and pleasing. She is not morose and ill-tempered, but jolly and good-natured to an extent that makes her the best of company. As she has never had the all-absorbing cares which come with marriage, and has no family of sons and daughters growing up about her to remind her of the flight of years, she has naturally forgotten to grow old, and young people regard her as one of themselves when good times are being planned; while in the matter of lovers and love-making she has had that experience which makes her simply invaluable as confidant and adviser, and she is the repository of all the secrets of this sort which exist within the range of her acquaintance. She dresses in exquisite taste, she pets a pug dog or a white rat, a golden beetle, or whatever animal fashion may dictate; she entertains beautifully; is idolized by her family, especially her young nephews; has hosts of admirers, but is discretion and propriety personified; is the guiding spirit in orphan asylums, hospital fairs, associated charity matters, and other good works, and, in short, lives out to the end of her days a happy, useful, well-rounded existence.

The single woman who has her own way to make in the world, has and uses no less opportunities, though they lie in different directions. She may be a teacher, earnest, single-hearted, having a formative hand upon the young minds and hearts of many, and becoming the spiritual mother, perhaps, of tens, scores, hundreds of sons and daughters.

She may be a scientist, and discover new wonders in the starry heavens, or resolve obscure chemical compounds. She may be a writer of books, which shall entertain or instruct thousands, or be privileged to speak the frequent word of warning, help, encouragement to multitudes through the columns of some great newspaper. She may heal the sick if she have a love and aptitude for that sort of work; or plead the cause of the oppressed in court, or preach repentance to sinners. In fact, there is nothing she may not do, and the single woman of to-day is no longer made to conform to one angular and disagreeable type, but is broad and many-sided, as are her present opportunities, so that the "old maids" of to-day form one of the most positive and potent forces in our modern civilization.—*Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph*.

A pretty fair story is told at the expense of one of the dealers in ready-made clothing in this city—being an actual occurrence a few days ago. A gentleman in conversation with the proprietor was asked if he knew a certain well-known young man of the town. He said he did. "I tell you you've met him. He comes here and buys the best suit of clothes in the house and he forgets to pay for him." The visitor expressed disapproval of such neglect of duty and financial looseness, when a new idea seemed to strike the dealer in hand-me-down clothing. "I was heard something pretty bad of him," he cried. "You don't think? He went to Schneider's and bought a suit—and paid for 'em!" Here his indignation was so great that he said no more, but shook his head ominously as he inwardly contemplated the wickedness of this world.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

There are rumors of a coming strike among the coal miners of the Mahoning Valley.

THE SAINTS IN HEAVEN.

NOTES ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY DR. JOHN HALL.

Lesson XI of the International Series for Sunday, Dec. 13—Golden Text, Revelations vii, 15—Lesson Text, Revelations vii, 9-17.

The opening of this chapter, whatever differences of view may exist as to its interpretation (to enter), suggests one great truth, namely, that the world will stand and the human race go forward till all God's people are saved. The angels having the winds in their hands are to keep them from their work of destruction till the servants of God are "sealed in their foreheads" and secured as the Lord's. Ezek. ix, 4, probably is the Old Testament basis for this figure of sealing. Of the New Testament Israel the Hebrew tribes were the type, hence the list. Paul speaks of "the election of grace" (Rom. xi, 5). Of course no literal view can stand. But it is not Hebrews only who are saved. Here the wide view which the apostle was to unfold is presented in the "great multitude" outside the tribes. The believers of other than the Hebrew nation were despised by none more than by Hebrews. Here is a lesson for all Jews and Gentiles.

V. 9. After the sealing of the 144,000 from the tribes, the apostle had a vision of a great multitude—not Hebrews, but of "all nations." etc. The several words are employed to make the idea vivid and impressive. The attitude of this multitude is standing, in reverence and adoration. The position is "before the throne and before the Lamb." The garb is "white robes," of purity (see v. 14), not triumph. See Zech. iii, 5, for the Old Testament presentation of this idea, which is also in Isa. i, 18. They have "palms in their hands." Here the idea is probably of rejoicing and triumph, possibly of honor to the Saviour, as He was honored in His approach to Jerusalem (John xii, 13). See for the Old Testament precedent Lev. xxiii, 40.

V. 10. "Salvation to our God," the burden of their cry, means that the honor of it belongs to Him, as in Ps. xlii, 8, and in Isa. xlii, 11. Notice that the Father and the Son are joined together. God gave the Son. Jesus did not die to win over the Father or to rescue us from His hands. He satisfied justice, but divine love provided Him as a Saviour. In this He and His Father are one.

V. 11. We are told that the angels desire to look into the things of salvation (1 Pet. i, 12). God's grace is more wonderful to them than creation or providence. This appears in the next feature in this wonderful picture. "All the angels stood round about," and in view of the redeemed throng of men they, according to the eastern idea of homage to a king, "fell before the throne on their faces" and renewed their worship and adoration. The substance of their praise is in

V. 12. They were not redeemed, but they cry "amen" to the song of redeemed men's praise. They have seen their God in a new light, as never before. They recognize the glory of His grace and His justice. Seven elements enter (perhaps there is no design of representing perfection) their ascription of praise. And they say "our God"—always theirs or theirs in common with men now restored. Think of angels rejoicing over not one sinner saved, but a great, innumerable throng! Think of this goodly fellowship forever! Here we sing praises feebly and poorly, but what a joint song this will be before the throne!

V. 13. It is the way when intending to bring out a thing prominently to put a question, as here by one of the elders, "What are these?" etc. There had been a glimpse of the party to which they belonged in Rev. vi, 11, where they are told that they are to wait till the number is completed. It is so now. The question is not put, as it is intimated in the apostle's reply.

(V. 14), for information, but to prepare for giving and receiving it. So the angel answers, "These are they which came out of great tribulation," who fought, ran with patience, endured to the end, who were scoffed at, despised, counted ignorant fanatics, often persecuted by violence and persecution, and who were now before the throne. But it was not the tribulation that saved them, not suffering or heroism of theirs. No, "They washed their robes," etc. This was the ground of their escape—the way of their salvation. The Lamb was slain; the marks of it remain on Him. They believed Him, or, in other words, came to His cross; or, in other words, washed their robes in His blood. No courage, self denial, sacrifice of our selves. Christ saves, as the agent of salvation. Faith saves, as the means of joining us to Him and giving us the benefit of His work. See 1 Pet. i, 18-19.

V. 15. "Therefore are they," because He saved, and they trusted Him, and were faithful even unto death, "before the throne of God." They are dwelling with Him and He with them. They are in the real Eden, and God is in fellowship with Him, and they are not hiding from Him, but "serving Him day and night." The place is a temple, of which that at Jerusalem was a type, and they are kings and priests unto God. This language has its precedent in Ezek. xxxvii, 26-27. Let the mind dwell on this. Believers serve God now, but with many faults and sins. But it is the beginning of their eternal life now—this fact leaves them and heaven together—one service in both. This is a good reason for serving God here. It is preparation for the future. That will be perfect happiness. Any true happiness we get here will be from serving Him. Here we tire of service. Not so there, "day and night." Here we are often far off from Him, and the cry, "Nearer, my God, to Thee!" is fitting. No, never. He that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them. Teachers cannot too much dwell on this and try to make heaven happy, glorious, and real in the minds of the pupils.

V. 16. Saints in John's time, and in all time, suffered much. The world, in spite of all that men say of it when in the sunshine, is a vale of tears. Sin brought in misery. We may have "trade unions," better laws, improved dwellings, larger profits, greater privileges and the like, but suffering, misery, pain, death, are here in spite of the best mere human means. But the redeemed shall have an eternity in glorious contrast with all that. Natural wants will never again press on them. Heat shall never oppress them. Earthquakes shall never terrify them. Malaria shall never waste them. They are to be in the new heavens and the new earth wherein dwell righteousness, and with it perfect happiness. This is put in the most lively possible way in

V. 17. The Lamb—the good Shepherd—shall feed them and lead them to living fountains of waters (see Psalm xxiii, pure, perennial, gladdening. Zech. xiv, 8, and Ezek. xlvii, 12, give Old Testament precedent for this. And as for tears, God shall wipe them away—all of them. What brings tears? Sufferings, bereavements, sorrows, sins. There will be none of these forever. This also is an old promise. (See Isa. xlv, 8; l, 11; lxxv, 10.)

The following points are worthy of renewed notice:

(1) God's servants have many blessings here—some that others never taste—but it is not here they find their heaven. They have many enemies here.

(2) Suffering for God is never forgotten by Him. It may be as a schoolmate says in scorn, "Oh, you are religious!" or it may be at the stake. He remembers it.

(3) Christ's work is not in vain. There will be an innumerable multitude saved. "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied," great as is the love of His compassionate heart.

(4) We do not worship angels, for they are creatures and our fellow servants; and we do not ask them to pray for us, for that were to reflect on the prevailing intercession of the one Mediator; but we must be interested in them. They are our fellow servants now and will be for ever and ever. Finally,

(5) Let us make sure that we are washed in the blood of the Lamb.

HINTS FOR QUESTIONS.

1. On the Lesson Explanations.—How long the world will stand. Sealing the servants of God. Others than Hebrews saved. Sealing the 144,000. Attitude and position of the saved. Their dress. Palms in the hand. Father and Son joined. Grace as viewed by angels. Their worship. Use of a question. The angel's answer. Washed their robes. The real Eden. Heaven a temple. Preparation for heaven. The earth a "vale of tears." Misery brought by sin. Happiness of the redeemed. The Lamb as a Shepherd. Points for notice.

2. On the Light from Bible Lands.—White robes. A Lamb producing tribulation. The sun in Syria. The sun in heaven. Architecture modified by heat. Temperature of Mount. Significance of water. How supplied.

3. On the Suggestive Applications.—The popular view of the number of the saved. How erroneous. How the number shown to be great. The robes of the redeemed. What the figure implies. The discipline through which those wearing the robes have passed. The blessed result.—*Sunday School World*.

Trick of a Traveling Doctor.

Several months ago one of these traveling doctors of all diseases came to Detroit with a great flourish of trumpets, and in a few days the fame of his wonderful cures spread abroad and filled his rooms with crowds of lame, halt and blind. I went over one day to see him lay on hands and heal. One of his patients was a young man who alleged that his right arm had been useless for months. The great quack rubbed it, and the patient experienced great relief. He came again and again, and in a week was completely cured. There was another with spinal complaint, a third who had been deaf for ten years, and several others who were almost blind. We were cured. Some of us were amazed at these wonderful cures and after the quack had worked the town for what it was worth he vanished with a wallet stuffed with bank bills.

It was only the other day that I heard something drop. I learned then, from the very best authority that the "doctor" employed no less than twenty-one different "patients" to travel with him from city to city and pass themselves off for residents and be "cured" of their ailments. We are a gullible people. The biggest frauds upon earth find a rich crop on American soil.—*M. Quad in Detroit Free Press*.

A College During the War.

The building of the bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie puts in mind of the fact that the project was first broached a great many years ago by Professor Eastman, of that town. He labored long and hard to bring the public to see the advantages to be derived from such a work, but died before he had enough supporters to bring his plan to a head. Eastman made an enormous fortune in Poughkeepsie with a business college. At the time of the war he was eking out a living as the proprietor of a small school. Under the draft law scholars were exempt from military service, and Eastman soon found his school so full that he had to move into more commodious quarters. The secret of the plan to evade conscription leaked out, and within six months Eastman rented every vacant room in the town and filled it with "scholars." Illiteracy spread with alarming rapidity, and middle-aged men who had been considered fairly educated merchants suddenly forgot how to read and write or to do their sums, and found it necessary to attend Professor Eastman's business college. The professor prospered accordingly, and even when the war deprived him of his "scholars" his business was firmly established.—*Chicago News*.

"Erosion" in Artillery.

"Erosion" is the greatest difficulty of the modern artillery. For some reason or other modern big guns are scored to pieces by their own charges before they have been fired many times. At the Iron and Steel Institute the engineers had a good deal to say on the subject, but they did not come to any definite conclusion about it. Some authorities maintain that it is the friction of solid particles of powder driven along at enormous speed over the intensely heated surface of the tube which destroys the gun. Others think it is due to the chemical action set by the gases liberated in the ignition of the powder. But in reality very little is known about the matter.—*St. James Gazette*.

Quarrelsome Light House Keepers.

Two light house keepers on the North Carolina coast quarreled about the color of the sea, and did not exchange another word for three months, when both were discharged by the government.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. J. Humphreys, ap 28-1y

Sharp-Witted and Close-Fisted.

This is one of the latest stories in connection with the Scott act: Some time ago a citizen ordered a barrel of cider from a manufacturer not a dozen miles from Guelph. The cider was not delivered at the time appointed and a few days afterward the buyer asked the seller why he did not fill the order. The answer given was to the effect that he would like to be paid his money first. The reply was that the money was all right and to deliver the cider at once. The seller accordingly went to the residence of the purchaser a few days afterward with the cider. He would not deliver it until he had received the collateral. After some talk the purchaser handed the man a \$5 bill. As soon as the order was taken from the wagon the purchaser remarked: "Now, you have played a pretty sharp trick on me, doubting my honesty, now I will have my turn. If you do not pay me back that \$5 I will inform you for selling contrary to law." The deliverer of the cider was in a fix, so to speak, but he was equal to the occasion. After a general talk, in which it was understood that the receiver should pay for the cider at convenience, the matter was apparently settled. The deliverer then asked all hands to have a drink, which was served, when he immediately asked for his \$5, remarking that he was not the only man who would be compelled to pay a fine of \$50. It is needless to say that the cider was paid for forthwith.—*Guelph (Can.) Mercury*.

Not to be beaten—Oil-cloth.

S. M. Honeck,

Merchant Tailor.

Napoleon, Ohio. Perry street, Garry's new block. Parties wishing neat fitting suits of clothes will go well to call on me. By selecting from my very large and very fine line of piece goods you will have no difficulty in finding just goods as you may desire. Satisfaction given in every particular. Sept 28-1891 S. M. HONECK.

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Napoleon Meat Market,

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Hams and Shoulders, Salt Pork, Corned Beef, etc. Farmers having fat cattle, hogs, sheep, hides and pelts for sale should give him a call. Shop, Diemer's Block, Perry Street.

Joseph Shaff

The old reliable at the old stand, with the largest and best stock of—

HAND - MADE WAGONS,

Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carriages of my own make, ever offered to the people of Henry county, made of the best selected stock and superior workmanship in every department. I am also prepared to do all kinds of repairing and horse shoeing. If you want a good wagon, buggy or carriage, come and see me. If you want any kind of repairing done, call on me. If you want your horse shod, give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction. July 19, 88

F. F. SHONER,

DEALER IN

Saddles,

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REPAIRING DONE

on short notice. We are selling our stock cheap and invite a call on all needing anything in our line, all work warranted to give satisfaction. Shop on Perry street, Next Door to Garry's New Block. Dec. 14.

Confectionery and Bakery

GEO. F. CURDES

Confectioner & Baker,

WOULD respectfully call attention to his superior quality of—

Ice Cream, made from Pure Cream.

Sold by the dish, quart or quantity. Fresh Confectionery, Bread, Cakes etc., always on hand. Lunch served up on short notice and reasonable price. East of Engine House, Napoleon, O.

Sash and Blind Factory

—AND—

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Thiesen, Hildred & Co. Proprietors.

Take pleasure in announcing to the public and all in need of anything in the way of building material that they are now prepared to furnish them with lumber for building purposes, from the ground to the roof. We keep constantly on hand

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Casings, Sillings, Shingles, Floorings, Finished Lumber, Rough Lumber,

and every kind of lumber required for a building. Custom work done on short notice. Poplar, walnut, white wood, ash and oak lumber bought and sold. Jan. 7-84 THIESSEN, HILDRED & CO.

NEW ROOM

—AND—

New Goods.

MEYERHOLTZ BROS.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Napoleon and vicinity that they are now occupying their new room in the brick block erected upon the ruins of their old stand, where they invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as wish to come, to call and see them. Our stock is

Entirely New!

and comprise

Groceries, Provisions,

Queens & Glassware,

and in fact everything found in a first-class grocery.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a full stock of goods in our line, and invite a share of the public patronage.

CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Brick and Tile!

We also manufacture a superior quality of brick and tile, which are sold at the lowest prices. Parties intending building or ditching should give us a call, examine our stock and get prices.

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DENTIST.

Over Isa Leiste's Drug Store. All operations pertaining to Dentistry skillfully performed. Lancing Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Work warranted and prices to suit the times. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

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Gives Relief at once and Cures

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS.,

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Time Card taking effect Sunday, Nov. 14.

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No. 48—Toledo Accommodation..... 6:45 a.m.
No. 48—Toledo Limited..... 8:25 a.m.
No. 48—Through Express..... 10:15 p.m.
No. 48—Atlantic Express..... 10:35 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 45—Pacific Express..... 3:00 a.m.
No. 45—Through Express..... 11:25 a.m.
No. 45—St. Louis Express..... 1:25 p.m.
No. 45—Fast Mail..... 6:25 p.m.
No. 45, 44, 43 and 42, run daily, others daily except Sunday.

No. 42 does not stop between Napoleon and Toledo. No. 41 stops at Liberty, White House and South Toledo only, between Napoleon and Toledo.

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Extra charge for seats in reclining chair cars, run on Nov. 42, 44, 43 and 45.

J. R. WITHERS, Agent, Napoleon, O.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Oct. 3d, 1886.

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Ar. Baltimore..... 9:00 a.m.
Lv. Baltimore..... 9:30 a.m.
Ar. Washington..... 11:30 a.m.
Lv. Washington..... 12:00 p.m.
Ar. New York..... 1:00 p.m.
Lv. New York..... 1:30 p.m.
Ar. Philadelphia..... 3:00 p.m.

Ar. Columbia..... 11:55 a.m.
Lv. Columbia..... 12:00 p.m.
Ar. Louisville..... 12:30 p.m.
Lv. Louisville..... 1:00 p.m.
Ar. St. Louis..... 1:30 p.m.

Ar. Vernon..... 11:45 a.m.
Lv. Vernon..... 11:55 a.m.
Ar. Nashville..... 1:00 p.m.
Lv. Nashville..... 1:10 p.m.
Ar. Shelby..... 1:15 p.m.
Lv. Shelby.....